The National Action Plan on Climate Change has identified large-scale solar power generation as one of the thrust areas under the Solar Mission. It envisages solar power capacity of 20,000 MW by 2020.

(c) and (d) High Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses is one of the reasons contributing to power problem. While technical losses reduce the availability of power to the ultimate consumer, the commercial losses result in poor financial health of the distribution company. The draft report on Performance of State Power Utilities for the years 2004-05 to 2006-07 prepared by the Power Finance Corporation indicates that out of the total energy available for sale, the AT&C losses of the State Power Utilities at the national level for 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 were 34.33 %, 34.54% and 32.07% respectively.

Supply of gas from Ratnagiri power plant

1518. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether, for want of feedstock, the Ratnagiri Power Plant is planning to scale down or even stop generation from September, 2009;

(b) whether the present supply of 1.7 MTPA gas is barely sufficient to keep the units in operation till September, 2009; and

(c) whether Government has plans to source liquefied natural gas for the power plant by 2009 and if so, whether the requisite LNG terminal facility would be ready in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) At present, Ratnagiri Gas and Power Pvt Limited (RGPPL) has a tie-up of 5.4 Million Standard Cubic Metres per Day (MMSCMD) of Regassified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) from Petronet Dahej upto September, 2009 against the current requirement of 1.4 MMSCMD of RLNG. Based on the current machine revival/ availability schedule, following is the expected gas requirement of RGPPL.(in MMSCMD):

Dec. 15, '08	Jan. '09	Mar. '09	May '09	Jun. '09
2.8	4.2	5.6	7.0	8.4

The above working assumes no major machine related outage.

The Government has decided that RGPPL be supplied 1.4 MMSCMD during January-March, 2009 and 2.7 MMSCMD during April to September, 2009, subject to commencement of production from Reliance Industries Limited's KG D6 field. Further, 8.5 MMSCMD would be supplied to RGPPL after September, 2009 from the production from KG basin. The LNG regassification facility is currently under revival for which LNG needs to be tied up at affordable price.

Hydel power shortage in Peninsular India

1519. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large parts of peninsular India are suffering from hydel power shortage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the entire requirement of hydel power and the target date fixed for accomplishing the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The installed hydel capacity in the 9 peninsular States of India is 16935.1 MW. Hydro Power Generation in these 9 States in 2007-08 was higher than the targets except Chhattisgarh. However, in 2008-09, hydro power generation in five States namely Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Kerala, Gujarat and Maharashtra has so far been less than the targets fixed (upto November, 2008). A comparative statement of targets / achievements of hydro power generation during the years 2007-08 and 2008-09 (upto November, 2008) is given below:-

Name of State	2007-08			2008-09 (upto November, 2008)		
	Target (MU)	Achievement (MU)	%	Target (MU)	Achievement (MU)	%
Gujarat	5356	5672.49	105.9	4517	2143.14	47.45
Madhya Pradesh	5900	6169.50	104.6	4673	3485.28	74.58
Chhattisgarh	353	262.65	74.4	283	217.23	76.76
Maharashtra	5467	6236.11	114.1	3824	3375.75	88.28
Andhra Pradesh	8163	9872.46	120.9	6360	5995.49	94.27
Karnataka	12234	14785.03				
120.9	8286	9297.23	112.20			
Kerala	6844	8424.53	123.1	4856	4285.59	88.25
Tamil Nadu	4491	6432.83	143.2	3138	4031.18	128.46
Orissa	5664	7874.84	139.0	4289	4204.55	98.03

(c) The main reasons for shortfall in hydel power generation during 2008-09 (upto November, 2008) in some of the States is on account of less rainfall during the monsoon. Since the generation from a hydro power station mainly depends upon the water flows, lower rainfall in the catchment areas results in lower water availability and consequently lower generation. Shortfall in hydro generation is being compensated by increasing generation from Thermal Power Stations to the best possible extent.

Slippage in power target

1520. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's power targets are expected to slip by at least 20 per cent, over the next four years; and

(b) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to combat power shortages and growing power theft, which are significant bottlenecks to India's growth plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The following steps have been initiated to improve overall availability of power as well as to prevent power theft;